The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,678.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassard, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

	September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave	BOMBAY 18	Leave	Tuticorin 25
"	Rutnagherry 19	"	Colombo 27
"	Vingoria 19	"	Galle 28
"	Goa 20		October.
"	Carwar 20	"	Negapatam 1
"	Mangalore 21	"	Madras 3
"	Cannanore 22	"	Coromandel 5
"	Tellicherry 22	"	Visagapatam 6
"	Calicut 23	"	Bimlipatam 6
"	Beypore 24	"	Gopanlpore 7
"	Cochin 24	"	False Point 8
"	Alleppy 24	Arrive	CALCUTTA 10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line hereon at through intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by Land. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, BAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayth, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.			
	Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave	BOMBAY 10	Leave	BUSREH 1
"	Kurrachee 13	"	Fao 1
"	Gwadur 15	"	Koweit 1
"	Muscat 17	"	Bushire 3
"	Bunder Abbas 19	"	Linga 7
"	Linga 21	"	Bunder Abbas 10
"	Bahrein 23	"	Muscat 12
"	Bushire 23	"	Gwadur 14
"	Fao 25	"	Kurrachee 17
"	Mahomerah 25	Arrive	BOMBAY 20
Arrive	BUSREH 26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayth, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Bayts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on them.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a most useful means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements, Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Impiements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £30 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 12th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will Leave for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,625 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	" to Bombay	Nov. 6	" to Calcutta
" 9	" to Calcutta	" 13	" to Bombay
" 16	" to Bombay	" 20	" to Calcutta
" 23	" to Calcutta	" 27	" to Bombay
		Dec. 4	" to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following cases of Hosiery, on account and risk of the concerned :—

Ex Steamer Flora—

C A R—Nos. 263-64, 266-67, 269-71, 274-75—9 Cases Hosiery, damaged by saltwater.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light R ogilsh-built Malvern Dog-cart, with lamps by Windover. Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One 18hh Self-driving Phaeton.

A first-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps by William Cole, London.

A second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram wi h lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double stages brass and plated mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harnesses with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built small Miniature Brougham, with Chestnut Fast trotting Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of another Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 250, to be seen on half hours' notice.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORRIE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compositions, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The season alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umballa.
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Austrian Lloyds.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Carl poora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and R yal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for TO-NIGHT will be the LAST DAY of the GRIFFINS vs. The NON-GRIFFINS. Members are requested to attend more punctually for the future, as the days are growing shorter.

A. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME ARAB IRON GREY RIDING HORSE, suitable for a Charger; height 14-2; age five years. Price, Rs. 1,500. Also for all information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages, Horses, &c., Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

LILLYWHITE'S GUIDES FOR 1873, ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "FOR INDIA," their finest brand, Quarts, in original cases, as landed, of one dozen	42 0	46 0
Ditto ditto Pints, in original cases of 2 dozen, per dozen	23 0	25 8

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

Quarts, in original cases of 1 doz	38 0	42 0
Pints, in " " 2 doz, per doz	21 0	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) solicit the SPECIAL ATTENTION of Connoisseurs to the following superior brands, the finest produce of Manillas, and rarely procurable :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125, per box	22 8	25 0
LONDRES CLARO do.	12 8	14 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO do.	22 8	25 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER do.	20 0	22 8
VEGUEWS do.	22 8	25 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALVERT'S PERFUMED CARBOLIC SOAPS.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP, in small bars.

TOILET SOAP, Extra perfumed, three cakes in a box.

NURSERY SOAP.

MEDICINAL SOAP.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,

Just landed, from LILLYWHITE, BARBLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALINGS, comprising,

BATS, Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled; Single, Double, Treble, Wickbone Handled; Plain and Best Polished Practice; Presentation.

BALLS, Double and Treble Seamed.

BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, AND ALL SUNDRIES.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES. MACHINE MADE, SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c. MR. STREETER, (Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,) 37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogic and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
"	Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
"	Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
"	Suites	" £10 10 to £50
	Chains ..... Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogues.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS, Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNERS!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Island-Iceland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Fumigations, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crayons.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being fired and fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

NOTICES.

IN THE PRESS, a READY-RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and *vice versa*. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE, P. B. and C. I Railway Office.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, will be received by the Undersigned until noon of the 15th instant. This Vessel, of 536-83 Tons Register and 140 Horse-Power, was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, of Port Glasgow, in 1865. The right is reserved to reject the highest or any Tender.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, on account of PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટરન સ્પિનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for the SUPPLY, for a period of one year, of SUNDRY ARTICLES required at the Mills; also TENDERS for the PURCHASE of EMPTY COTTON BARDANS for the same period. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Secretary.

No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council, entitled, "The Trustee, and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Captain JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6, Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died at No. 6, Quadrant Road, aforesaid, on or about the 13th day of November 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects with the office copy of the Last Will and Testament under the seal of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate annexed were on the 11th day of August 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Undersigned, ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, of Bombay, the Manager at Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. King, King, and Co., are required on or before the 4th day of October 1873 to send to the Undersigned, being the said Administrator, at the Office of the said Messrs. King, King, & Co., in Church Lane, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time, Undersigned, the said Administrator, will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Georgina Wood, widow, the relict of the said deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having Property of his in his or in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or deliver over such property to the Undersigned, the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1873.

ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Administrator in Bombay of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6 Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, deceased.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM : their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

BY APPOINTMENT, ESTABLISHED 1869.

MESSRS. WHITE AND CO., ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE, GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they undertake the purchase of Country Produce, Bill Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

Purchase of Country Produce	2½ per Cent.
Bill Collecting, including all expenses, except Law Charges	7½ "
Commission Agency	5 "
Goods Cleared and Forwarded, Railway Freight paid, and all Charges collected from Consignee	at 4 as. per package

We have Agencies at all the principal Railway Stations on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilcund, and Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railways, but the Audit should invariably be sent direct to us at Allahabad.

Orders for Goods forwarded for execution in England and elsewhere at a Commission of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value, all Trade Discounts allowed.

WHITE & Co., Allahabad and Cawnpore.

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NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE. WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half Anna Postage.

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FAVRE, DEUBA, & Co. ARRIVED BY THE LAST MAIL A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS, WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES, STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS, FOR RUPEES 195.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Have just landed the following New Goods.

LINCOLN BENNETT &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGES on London has remained firm. The telegraphic advices from Calcutta quote rates firm at almost the same rates as are ruling here.

Government Securities are still without much demand at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13/16d. to 2/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d. to 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 12/16d. to 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d. to 1d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 15 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	...110½
Four & half per cent.	...106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent.	...104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...103½
10 years' do.	...103
5 years' do.	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	...93
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	...115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-0
Caroline	200
Mexican Dollars	202
Five-Franco Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Ballast still continued the only thing in enquiry amongst ships; the petty lots of cargo offering are booked by steamers at £2-10 for Liverpool. The British Sceptre, formerly intended for Calcutta, owing to the sudden fall in rates at that port, it is reported, has been chartered at £3-2-6, Cochin and Colombo to London.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 1½.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. Seeds £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. Cotton £2 7s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton Rs. 20 per ton. ,, Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

INQUIRY for Scinde Press shares at Rs. 520. Colaba and Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	752½ xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265 xd
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 xd.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	180
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19½-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	₹20	19½ 19	do.	Do. New ₹20 Shares	126
.....	£20	4½ 4½	do.	Ditto	95
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-9-21	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	80p.s.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,490
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,670 xd
800	2,000	all		Showanggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,295
1,600	150	150	35*	Brooch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,370
600	1,000	a	p	Morarjee Spinning	1,290
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	400	116p.s	Royal	2,250
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	3,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	35 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.	1,175
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Brooch Cotton Co	700
200	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
200	1,000	all	90 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
250	2,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	800
300	1,000	all	70 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	325 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	425 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	650
120	2,500	all	125 p.s	Prince of Wales Press.	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Seasons's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.	920
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Wolkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Notwithstanding an improved demand now ruling for the up-country markets, and more particularly for Marwar, a very small business has transpired yesterday, there being few sales of any importance. But it may be here mentioned that as the purchases effected by the dealers during the course of last week were in excess of their requirements, their wants for a few days to come will be supplied by the stocks already left unsold in their possession, consequently we do not expect any considerable business in the meantime. The following sales have taken place yesterday:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. Rs.	5	12 0
500 ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. ,,	4	3 0
1,000 ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. ,,	5	11 0
2,000 ,, W. Jacconets	40 in. 20 yds. Rs. 2 12 ,,	3	8 0

COTTON.

We have not received Reuter's of yesterday's date up to the time of writing. That of the 9th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with Surats quiet but steady. Sales, instead of 12,000 bales as reported in the noon telegram, are given at 15,000 bales, but there is no alteration in the other items. Dholleras is quoted at 6d., Oomrawuttee at 6¼d., Broach 7¼d., Timivelly at 7 7/16d., and Orleans at 9¼d. per lb. The market here closed steady without any quotable change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies Bhowanggur without selection	... at	Rs.	193
25 ,, Veraval	... at	,,	170
25 ,, Kazanjo	... at	,,	197

YARNS.

There is almost no demand. The following sale has taken place yesterday:—

4,500 lbs. Water No. 20 ... at 136/16 as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th September 1873.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,063	0	0
Merchandize	24,417	0	0
Earth Trains	155	0	0
Electric Telegraph	419	0	0
Total Rs.	69,074	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1872.

Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	33,139	0	0
Merchandize	10,977	0	0
Earth Trains	153	0	0
Electric Telegraph	392	0	0
Total Rs.	44,691	0	0
Increase Rs.	24,383	0	0

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 10 tins soft soap, 3 cases hardware, and 3 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolhoosein Abdool Currim; 3 casks hardware, Allan Abdoolrehmon; 449 bundles iron hoops and 950 bundles iron nails, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 3 cases boots, Ahmedally Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 20 cases moselle and 70 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Xantho, s, 5 cases gin, 10 cases claret, and 15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Assyria, s, 4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Corinna, s, 24 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 92 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 209 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flora, s, 432 bags galls, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 35 bales wool and 2 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 17 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 37 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 50 bales cotton, D. Shapoorjee.

Khedive, s, 29 bales cotton, Samjee Narronjee; 11 bales cotton, D G Hussan; 37 bales cotton, Hurry Ludha; 75 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj; 75 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 7 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 55 bales skins, Mahomed Ally Surajoodin & Co; 20 bales skins, Vana Ana Syed Mohiden Shaeb & Co; 10 chests opium, Owen & Okell; 12 bales hides and 1 bale skin, G. Sigg & Co; 12 cases dry stuff, Peter F Rodrigues; 250 bales cotton, 4 cases wax, 3 packages cheroots, 10 bales skins, and 15 trunks handkerchiefs, A Tait; 20 cases mother o' pearl shells, Goolamally Suchoo.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Flora, s, 2 bales silk, Essa bin Khalifa.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Bruxelles, 903 bales cotton, Ed. Baudry & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive, s, 2 bundles shawls, Ahmedsha Yoosufsha; 262 chests indigo, A Tait; 26 robbins dry ginger, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.

Flora, s, 2 bales silk, Essa bin Khalifa.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER. 9.

Ruddock, Lieutenant, 54th Regiment, on leave, from Jullundhur.

Crawford, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Thorburn, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from Australia.

Dunlop, Lieutenant, 99th Regiment, from leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Curtois, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

Crawford, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Madocks, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for a period of three months.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr L R Gavin, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr F H C Cox, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, having oversayed the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 351, dated 12th March 1872, which expired on the 22rd June 1873, has forfeited his appointment.

Mr J S Mackay, officiating as Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, from the 5th September.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr John Ferrie as Consular Agent at Bassein, for the United States of America.

Tajuddeen Hussain, Asst Commsr of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate in the 2nd class, with effect from the 30th May 1873, vice Mr Knowlys.

P N Purmaiya to be Asst Commsr of the 4th class, in the Mysore Commission, to fill an existing vacancy.

With reference to Notification No 1227 G dated the 30th May last, Capt S A Swinley, of the 3rd Regt of Ben Lav, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, as a tem; orary measure.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Groves, B A, Probationer in the sixth class of the Financial Department, at present officiating in class V, is transferred from the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, to that of the Accountant General, Punjab.

Baboo Shama Churn Dey is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptroller General, during the absence of Mr E Gay, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J W Gardiner received charge of the Office of Under Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, from Mr D Barbour, before noon on the 1st Sept 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr B W Cantopher is appointed to the P W Dept as a Probationary Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt A M Muir, of the 4th Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Lt-Govr, North-Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj David Ward, of the Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, Dept Public Works, North-Western Provinces, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt William George Craigie Halkett, of the late S C, Adjt, 30th (Punjab) Regt N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

1st Class Apothecary Henry David Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years, under the provisions of G G O Nos 207 of 1869 and 888 of 1872.

The furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lt J F J Miller, of the Ben S C, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Dept Public Works, Punjab, by G G O No 393 of 1873, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal S6.ff Corps.

Lt Andrew Harry Spencer Neill,—29th Aug 1873.
Lt (1st Capt) Frederick Theophilus Goad,—23rd Aug 1873.
Lt (1st-Capt) John Randal Wilmer,—24th Aug 1873.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Lt-Col (1st-Col) H Nicoll, of the Ben S C, G G O No 904 of 1873,—per Zambesi, 22nd Aug 1873, from Bombay.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Capt J He-schel, of the Royal Engrs Depy Supt, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in G G O No 821 of 1873, is for a period of two years.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lt-Col Charles Andrews, Ben S C,—27th Aug 1873, Lt-Cols Charles Scott Elliot, Madras S C, and William Graves, Madras S C,—29th Aug 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 886, of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas,—29th Aug 1873.

The services of Surg S Brereton, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 28th July 1873.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Lt Joseph Seymour Bloxse, of the Royal Arty, Asst Controller 1st grade, P W Dept, Bengal,—9th May 1872.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confirm Surg O T Duke, M S, in the Medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Surg-Maj R Rouse, appointed to civil employ.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		Aftr-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept.	12	3-30 P.M.		4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	13	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	20	11 A.M.		12 A.M.
Australian	,,	20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.	
China	,,	22	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,,	26	3-30 P.M.		4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,,	26	3-30 P.M.		4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Sept.	22	Tuesday	Dec.	2
Tuesday	Oct.	7	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	30
,,	Nov.	4	,,	Jan.	13
,,	Nov.	18			

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday	Sept.	20	Saturday	Nov.	15
,,	Oct.	18	,,	Dec.	13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates.			Supplemental dates.		
Friday	Sept.	26	Monday	Oct.	6
Monday	Oct.	27	,,	Nov.	3
,,	Nov.	24	,,	Dec.	1
,,	Dec.	22	,,	,,	29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Friday	Sept.	26	Monday	Nov.	24
Monday	Oct.	27			

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

18th Sept. 1873.	20th Oct. 1873.	28th Nov. 1873.
17th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	*1st Dec. ,,
22nd ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,
*25th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,
29th ,, ,,	3rd Nov. ,,	12th ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,,	*7th ,, ,,	*15th ,, ,,
6th Oct. ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,
*10th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
13th ,, ,,	*21st ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kopiporna, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooree, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0 0
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One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CATLEY—RODDLE—September 10th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay, by the Rev. C. Harding, Mr. George J. Catley, Customs Preventive Service, to Miss Mary Anne Roddle.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—September 5th, at Ramaadroog, the wife of Captain Ormsby Cox, 80th Princess Victoria's Regiment, of twins, sons.

WATSON—September 6th, at No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BALFOUR—BALFOUR—September 4th, at Galle, Ceylon, by the Rev. J. Skipston, Meredith Balfour, to Caroline Louisa, daughter of the late Col. Sipmore, Bengal Army, and widow of the late Lewis Balfour.

DEATHS.

CUMMING—September 4th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Alex. Cumming aged 35 years and 9 months.

HILLIARD—September 6th, at Calcutta, Mary Hilda, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hilliard, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 21 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1873.

WE learn that the Neemuch Railway, a continuation of the Holkar State Railway, is to be put in hand after the rains, and that this work is to be done departmentally, as it is called, that is, by the Government engineers themselves under Mr. Imrie Miller, the Superintending Engineer, if we are not mistaken, who was invited by the Government of India from America to show its own engineers an example of how railways can be built rapidly, cheaply, and efficiently. With reference to the Holkar State Railway, we have already referred to the present crisis brought about by the disputes between the Superintending Engineer and the contractors, but we have now received some further information as to the origin and subjects of these disagreements. The Superintending Engineer, we are told, commenced actual work on the Holkar State Railway early in 1872, with as good an engineering staff as any on the Indian railways, and with a firm of contractors who had earned a name for themselves by the excellence of the work they did on the G. I. P., and were held to be as honest and competent a firm as any in the Indian contracting world, which is far from being contradicted by what they have done on the Holkar State Railway With their work, we are assured by impartial testimony, no fault can be found, and what masonry has been built excites nothing but praise and admiration. From the first, however, they were, as we mentioned some time ago, harrassed and impeded by the vexations and uncertain requirements of the Holkar; and no sooner were these somewhat abated, quarries opened, and masonry work commenced, than the engineers enforced all the clauses of the specification and every power entrusted to them with such rigour and so strictly to the letter of the law that the contractors had no choice but to refer the matter to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India. That gentleman visited the line and nominally reduced the class of work to be demanded and generally gave the engineers to understand that they were to be more reasonable, and in order to effect them so to be, relaxed the specification. The Consulting Engineer, we believe, gave it as his opinion that the work was far above the requirements, and in such a case one would imagine that a conciliatory and helping spirit would have been shown by the engineers, whereas we are informed that the opposite is the case. The Superintending Engineer, we learn, is a man of vast railway experience; we at once picture to ourselves, with the example of our engineering giants before us, a man of unusual force of character, tact, and judgment; one who foresees and provides against all difficulties before they occur almost; a man whose views on all matters concerned with his profession would be clear and well defined, who would be the guiding spirit among his engineers, restraining the departmental zeal of the younger and more inexperienced members of his staff; insensibly coercing them into sound and reasonable views; leading them firmly, but imperceptibly, and seeing that both Government and contractors received their due. With such a guiding hand failure seems impossible. What then can be the reason that so many difficulties seem opposed to the execution of this contract? We are told the contractors were reckless in their tender, that they did not sufficiently appreciate the difficulties in their way, and that they did not take proper means to ascertain the wants and resources of the country before submitting their tender; but they say on the other hand that they were misled by the representations made to them by the engineers to whom they trusted—a most apparent mistake on their part;—moreover, that on the ghaut where the actual difficulties commenced, Government, after the contract was let, made an alteration which very greatly affects their contract. The bridges and viaducts were originally designed with iron cylindrical piers, to be filled with concrete, Government to supply the iron-work and the contractors to erect and fill with concrete. Now, material for concrete, lime excepted, is everywhere procurable at site, whereas stone for the piers, as now designed, requires to be carted some 20 to 25 miles over a very rough black-soil country, skilled labour and carriage are both scarce, and altogether this alteration virtually vitiates their contract, as far as the ghaut is concerned, and renders their working it at anything but a ruinous loss impossible, as they say must be apparent to everyone with any knowledge of the subject. One would imagine, if such be the case, that the Superintending Engineer would see and recognize this difficulty and apprize the Government of it, for if the contractors cannot build the ghaut works for the price set down, it is perfectly apparent that the Government engineers themselves are not likely to do so. Both engineers and contractors miscalculated the difficulties of this portion of the line, but surely Government has no intention of ruining the contractors, or acting so oppressively as to compel them to carry ont this work at a ruinous loss. We are assured that representations have been made to Government solely to the effect that the contractors cannot and are not attempting to cope with the difficulties on the ghaut, and that at the rate they are working it cannot be completed for an indefinite period; but that no representation has been made to the effect that it is impossible for any one to execute the works at the rates, neither contractors nor Government engineers, as is actually the case. Now if there be truth in this, the Government, after taking over the contract, will be in a worse position than ever, for considerable delay must arise in so doing, and after the whole has been taken over, the Government has to get its own machinery into working order. No sooner has this been done then they will begin to discover that the rates are insufficient, revised estimates will have then to be made out, Government addressed on the subject, and sanction awaited, and delays and postponements will necessarily arise, which may retard the completion of this railway for who can say how long. Meanwhile Holkar, in consideration to Government, will scarcely consent to forego the payment of interest on his loan all this while, nor is the estimated cost, some 85 lacs, likely to cover the ultimate cost if the date for its completion be so incalculably postponed. Of course we are not in a position to say what ought or ought not to be done; we merely repeat what we have been able to glean on the subject, and give it for what it is worth. Mistakes and faults there may have been on both sides, and we cannot help having a suspicion that, if as is declared on one side the contractors have been guilty of mismanagement, it is equally probable that they have themselves been mismanaged. It is a true and trite saying that a bad master spoils the best servants, and we can imagine it being very applicable in the present case. We wish it to be understood that we do not take up the cause of either engineers or contractors, but are simply anxious that justice should be done, and that Government should pause before it commits itself to anything which may give rise to complications, delays, and incalculable additions to the Public Work Department Budget. Some time ago it was an

may see a few black eyes and swollen faces, and where he "galled jade winces" is betrayed by the shrug of the right shoulder which a few of the gentlemen are seen to indulge in involuntarily from time to time. Captain Waring is the Secretary and conducting the proceedings, and he and the Managing Committee are spoken well of on every hand.

As to the Legislative Council, we must say that that interesting collection of "potent, grave, and reverend seignors" has had plenty to do during the last two days. His Excellency works with a will when he sets himself to the task—a fact which gentlemen who remember how Sir Seymour Fitzgerald used to meet his Council at twelve and think himself ill-used if he had to sit beyond half-past three, feel very forcibly in the face of the fact that it is Sir Philip Wodehouse's delight to legislate from noon until night. Yesterday Colonel W. C. Anderson took the usual affirmation of allegiance and his seat in the Council. Not much of an orator, yet he promises to be a useful man. His knowledge of the Southern Mahratta Country is not exceeded by any other member of the Council, and if he gets over the temptation of believing whatever is expedient for the service is right, I daresay he will make a very useful administrator of public business. A number of reports on the Tolls Bill, the Steam Boilers Bill, the Hereditary Village Officers' Bill, and the Burials Bill were presented to the Council by Mr. Nugent (whose recent appearance as an "Irish gentleman 45 B. C." has occasioned quite a demand in Poona for trustworthy information respecting ancient Celtic and Erse periods), after which the Council proceeded to the third reading of Bill No. 7 of 1870: a Bill for the Regulation of Burial Grounds and Burning Grounds and [illegible]s for the Exposure of the Dead in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay without the limits of the City of Bombay." I may mention first, however, that a discussion arising from Mr. Rogers' request that more time should be allowed to the Select Committee to report on the Hereditary Village Officers' Bill in order that they might consider whether the original Bill should not be withdrawn and a new draft Bill substituted, said to be much more clear than the original Bill, resulted in an instruction that the Bill should be ready in its amended shape by the 16th inst.—the Committee's report and the Bill not to be translated into the vernaculars until after the discussions in Council, which course was adopted in order to save time and get the Bill passed this session. The Burials Bill evoked quite a lively discussion. The feeling of all the native members was dead against it as it stood, and after a sharp discussion, chiefly taken part in by the Hon. Mr. Rogers (the mover of the third reading) and the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, and the Hon. Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, it was passed with considerable amendments; the effect of which, generally speaking, will be that instead of the Collector of a District having the arbitrary powers which it was proposed to vest in him, those powers will be exercised by Government after the classes affected by any proposed measure have had an opportunity of representing their case to Government. The native members chiefly urged as an argument the statement that the Bill if agreed to would be a direct violation of the Imperial pledge not to meddle with native religious customs. Against this the Hon. Mr. Gibbs adduced some revolting facts with reference to bodies being left half-burned on piles or buried [illegible] the surface of the earth, and by this showed how great the necessity was for some legislation on the subject taking place. He would appear to have convinced the native members themselves that opposition to the Bill a *outrance* was impolitic, and hence the Bill was read a third time after the amendments were made upon it which I have indicated. The Council next took up Bill No. 6 of 1873: a Bill for enabling Government to Levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in the Presidency of Bombay. A good deal of feeling has been expressed against this Bill both in European and native quarters, and therefore probably the best man to entrust with the care of it was the Hon. Col. Kennedy, whose perseverance in carrying out obnoxious measures has justly earned him the title of the "best-abused man" in Council. On this occasion he said that in the matter of levying tolls the Bill was not laying down a new principle: that this was already the law of the Government of India; and that the provisions relating to tolls, especially to a toll upon pedestrians, existed in previous Acts. He mentioned cases in which he felt sure the public would be glad to pay a toll in order to have the use of a bridge instead of being compelled to use an inconvenient and dangerous ferry, and concluded by moving the third reading of the Bill *in toto*. Then followed the Advocate General, who in one of the most telling speeches which have been delivered in Council this year, condemned the principle of levying tolls. He would rather, he said, see ten lakhs of trade allowed to go free along our highways than see twice that number of roads and bridges upon which tolls had to be paid. He argued that already the land interests had actually to pay for the construction and maintenance of roads, and it was unfair to tax these over again for the roads by a system of tolls. As a matter of fact, he thought there was scarcely any necessity at all for tolls, because the cash balances of funds raised for the construction and maintenance of communications throughout the Presidency were larger, he found from the last Bombay Administration Report, than the whole sum raised from tolls. Other speakers followed on the same side as the Advocate-General; and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy spoke on the other side. The result of the whole discussion was that the Bill was allowed to stand untouched in its main features, the toll on foot passengers included. The feeling of the Council seemed to be that occasions might arise when the foot passenger toll would be required in order to pay the expenses of some much-required bridge; but it was hoped that Government would be discreet in the exercise of its power in this respect. Some reductions were made upon the maximums mentioned in the schedule, but perhaps these alterations are of no great importance since the maximums have never hitherto been acted up to. To-day the chief business transacted was with reference to Bill No. 7 of 1873: a Bill to provide for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the measure. A long petition against it was read from the Ahmedabad Association, and remarks concerning it from Mr. Moylan, the Boilers Inspector in Bombay, who, however, seemed to be as much interested in asking for the situation which the Bill will probably create as in endeavouring to assist the Council by his advice. The Hon. Mr. Bythell, in a strong speech, objected to the Bill as unnecessary and vexatious. Already, he contended, Magistrates had power to punish negligent persons under the Criminal Procedure Code. Because a few boiler accidents had occurred was no reason for such a Bill; even in England accidents will happen. Moreover, accidents were remarkably few in India, compared with the extent of machinery at work. He contended that the Bill would seriously interfere with native industries, while it would open the way for an immense quantity of black-mail-levying by inspectors, who would be invested with most extensive powers. Incidentally, he brought a serious charge against Mr. Moylan. That officer, he said, had told the Bombay Press Company that they must not work their boilers beyond a pressure of forty pounds. They placed the management of the boilers in his hands. He put a cheap man into the situation of looking after the boilers, and at once the pressure on the boilers was raised to between 50 and 60 lbs. His Excellency the President remarked severely on the conduct of the Company in employing Mr. Moylan in this way; at the same time he thought the charge against Mr. Moylan should be at once looked into. If this is done, I am not sure that it will not be discovered that Boiler Inspectors have other sources of revenue than their salaries. Mr. Bythell opposed the second reading, but the motion went against him. Thereupon the Bill was gone over clause by clause, and a considerable curtailment of the powers of an inspector had been effected, when His Excellency adjourned the sitting. The Council will sit again to-morrow.

THE Progressive Brahmos of this city, if wanting in numbers, make enough noise and indulge in a good deal of tall speaking and writing. Last year we remarked on that wonderful definition of Brahmoism which informed us that "whatever satisfies the many wants of the many sided human nature, whatever is common to the whole human race, whatever truths were lisped on the Himalaya and echoed far and wide from China to Peru, and whatever is visible in the hoary shades of antiquity and shines with dazzling splendour at the present day, constitute Brahmoism." This was a tolerably comprehensive and tolerably modest estimate of the new cult. Now, however, even this definition is too narrow. At least so we gather from the statement of the preacher at the Brahmo Mandir the other day that "the Brahmo was fast out-growing the narrow limits of human language." Poor human language!—*Indian Observer.*

WINDERMERE.—The *Manchester Examiner* brings bad news of the total, or almost total, destruction of fish in Lake Windermere. The proprietors of the fisheries have sold their right to the local fishermen, who are killing the cow for the sake of the golden eggs. They clear all fish out of the lake, till charr, pike, and trout have disappeared, and perch, which used to be sent away in tons, cannot be found by the most patient angler. The destruction of the fish will scare away thousands of visitors, and it can be prohibited only by the proprietors themselves, who should now hand over all power to a Committee of their number, restock the lake, enforce a two-years' stoppage of the fishing, and then keep up a regular close time. If they would let the right of angling to all visitors, and stop net fishing altogether, they would get more money, and keep up a great attraction to their property on the shore. It is a pity to spoil or even impair the amenity of even one of the English lakes.—*Spectator.*

NEWS-LETTERS:

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

UMBALLA, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

WE have had a few heavy showers of rain during the week, which had a two-fold effect, viz, cooling atmosphere, which was sadly needed, and raising hopes of the agriculturists, whose prospects look gloomy enough owing to the continued drought which prevailed during the past three weeks. The heat at the station is exceptionally good this year, which is a great measure to be attributed to the light [illegible] which we have experienced, but principally to the excellent sanitary arrangements which are [illegible] monsoon at Umballa. We [illegible] already alert to the existence in existence ago by a report [illegible] were necessitated a few days [illegible] that cholera had broken out in the A. S. lines, but it turned out a case of severe cholic, from which the patient recovered in a few hours. The S. P. and D. Railway have got rid of their telegraph inspector in a very summary manner. The case, as I have heard it, seems a curious one, but I am not prepared to enter into particulars just yet. I dare say you will know the facts in a short time, as Mr. Beard, who has held the situation for a great many years, has proceeded to Bombay to place his case in the hands of a barrister.

COCHIN, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

WE have had more than a usually heavy monsoon this year; but now we may congratulate ourselves that the worst part is over, although we must look forward to the October squalls, which generally close the rainy season on this coast. The swell on the bar has so far moderated as to allow of steamers entering the harbour, and since Cocoanut Day pattimars have begun to come in, and the port is assuming a busy and animated appearance.

The great Sudra festival of Onam has commenced, and the people of that class are collecting large stores of provisions to feast themselves and their friends. The Ernacollum market is daily thronged with purchasers, and the dealers have an exceedingly good time of it. The superstition connected with this festival is that Sree Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnoo, was born about this time, and that he pays the world an annual night visit at this period. The natives accordingly dress themselves in clean clothes and go to bed in a cheerful humour in expectation of his coming.

I am glad to say that the idea of converting the flagstaff tower into an office has been abandoned, and that the ancient pile is to remain undisturbed as a relic of bygone times. There seems to be no chance of the newly-designed buildings for the public offices in Sirkar Cochin being commenced for some time to come, and the Public Works Department are filling in the excavations lately made for the foundations. This is the only project of any magnitude that has engaged the attention of the native Government for some time, and it will be a thousand pities if it is given up or even indefinitely postponed. Mr. Chisholm, the Madras Government architect, was employed at a handsome figure to furnish the design and prepare the plans and specifications, and I trust all this expense and professional labour will not be lightly thrown away. I hear, however, that the construction of a new Court-house for the zillah judges is to be immediately undertaken. This is very necessary, for the present building is very much dilapidated and presents a most unsightly appearance, not to speak of its narrow limits, which furnish no decent accommodation either for judges, pleaders, or litigants.

The Sirkar is taking one step which I must say is decidedly in the right direction. Great difficulty has been found in providing competent surveyors for the public works at a moderate cost, and the Sirkar is therefore about to establish a surveying school from which the department is hereafter to be recruited. A number of promising youths will be selected from the High School to be trained in surveying, levelling, plan-drawing, &c., at the new institution, which is to be under the immediate management of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Macdonald, and while under instruction they will be allowed a small salary or scholarship.

Since the beginning of the year small-pox has made fearful ravages in British Cochin, and, according to the municipal returns, between three and four hundred persons died of the disease during the first half of the year. The havoc was chiefly amongst the Moosulman Moplahs, who live for the most part in that densely thronged quarter called Calvetty, in small low buildings closely packed together, and where attention to cleanliness is the last thing thought of. At one time the deaths daily became so numerous that the rites of interment could not be conveniently performed and bodies were frequently got rid of by throwing them into the river. The fish caught in the river was therefore a tabooed luxury for a long time to the people of Cochin. I rejoice to say that the town is now almost free from the disease, which seems to have passed over into Sirkar territory. Even there the virulence of the malady seems to have considerably abated, as from all accounts the cases which occur are generally of a mild type. The vaccinators are working actively, and if native prejudices can be successfully overcome, their operations will be attended with widespread benefit.

The native State of Cochin, it may not be generally known, is one of the strongholds of Hindooism, and a singular privilege which Brahmuns enjoy is that they are not executed even for the most deliberate murder. A case in point has just occurred. A Brahmun was convicted of murder by the Criminal Court at Ernacollum, and the Appeal Court, to whom the case was referred, finding that capital punishment could not be inflicted according to the unwritten law of the land, commuted the sentence of death to one of life imprisonment. The modified sentence ultimately came before the Resident for confirmation, and I hear that Mr. Ballard has made a reference to the Madras Government as to the expediency of urging on His Highness the Rajah the necessity of removing the exemption of Brahmuns from the extreme penalty of the law in cases of murder. I shall acquaint you with the result of this remarkable case in due course.

THE CUMBALLA HILL SIGNAL STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report published lately in your columns of the business transacted at one of the weekly meetings of the Trustees, it stated that they had resolved to do away with the signal station on Cumballa Hill, thereby saving an annual expenditure of something like Rs. 500. I think the exact figures given were Rs. 488-2-9.

If this resolution be really carried into effect, I am sure that a very large portion of the European as well as the native community, residing in the districts of Byculla, Malabar Hill, and Breach Candy, will regret the abolishment of the very old custom of firing two guns on the arrival of the English Mail.

The position Cumballa Hill affords for a signal station is almost second to none in Bombay, and although it may be considered unnecessary to signal every ship and steamer therefrom, there are very few of us who do not welcome the sound of the guns that announce the arrival of expected friends, and news from our families, wives, and sweethearts, at a distance.

If the amount to be saved to the Port Trust by the abolishment of this station was large, nobody would complain at the action of the Trustees, but when a paltry sum of Rs. 500 is involved, the idea is almost ludicrous; and I trust that the committee will reconsider their decision, and continue at least to make known the arrival of the Overland mail as of yore, if they do not signal all vessels as formerly.

If this station must really be done away with, I hope the Trust will leave the guns and flag-staff where they are, and I think Rs. 500 per annum would readily be subscribed for to keep the "pot boiling."

Apologising for occupying your valuable space,—
Yours, &c.
GUNNER.

THE VAGRANCY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editorial in this morning's issue of the *Times of India* lays before the public a brief sketch of the European Vagrancy Act of 1873.

This bill truly is sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of Europeans who come out to India in search of employment, and who, from want of influence, no matter what their abilities may be, wander about unable to find employment, until they find themselves doomed *vagrants*.

What a name, Mr. Editor, for a gentleman of education and character! and how many such do we meet when misfortune throws us within a certain circle.

Truly, "how many are loafers sadly against their will."

A young man born in India goes home with his parents as a child, lives with them to the years of discretion, hears them speak of India in the most favourable terms, and makes up his mind to venture out in search of employment. He obtains from them their blessing, a free passage by the mail, and £100, and sets out with a heart full of hope, assured that before he goes through his one hundred pounds, his appearance, his steady walk through life, and his abilities will procure for him a position worth at least 2 or 300 pounds a year. And surely not a high ambition for a young man of sound education, principle, and character. Alas, vain hope! A few months earnest search after employment, during which period he pays £10 per mensem for his board alone, and his hundred pounds are gone, when he [illegible]

"Ver[illegible] [illegible]thin range of the equal abilities, but if [illegible]years previous had been [illegible]ut had returned "to take [illegible]which having done, he returns [illegible], a frugal, thrifty, economical, [illegible]. He arrives in Bombay, com[illegible] small cottage at a cost of some [illegible]es about daily from place to place [illegible]g employment in Government, mercan[illegible]ffice. Meantime, a baby is born to gladden [illegible] beautiful, but sickly boy, who requires [illegible] medical attention, which adds twofold to their daily outlay. They struggle on till their last rupee is gone, and they have not wherewith to lay in the "morning bazaar." Still nothing turns up. Picture the state of his mind! He resolves to save his wife and child from the want that stares him in the face, by sending her back to their relations; and to this end, sells off his furniture by auction, which brings him in rather better than one-third of what it cost. He so arranges it, that he has only two days to wait, till the steamer sails, which is to bear his loved ones from him. Unfortunately, her sailing is postponed for ten days, before the lapse of which, baby takes dangerously ill, and after sixteen days suffering, He who gave, takes, leaving the already afflicted parents to mourn their loss. Then come teeming in doctor's, chemist's, funeral, and hotel bills for the month, with numberless other little debts, and again he finds his last rupee gone. Still no employment. He still resolves his wife shall not suffer, and parts with his gold watch, guard, trinkets, diamond rings, masonic ornaments, &c., &c., &c., and ultimately has the pleasure of seeing his wife safe on board the mail, which bears her off, while he returns to Bombay, a *vagrant!* He is homeless, friendless, and having no visible means of support, all gone that is dear to him; liable to be taken up, did not his personal appearance and bearing save him, and made to suffer the pains, penalties, and imprisonments with which this ruthless, uncharitable, and unchristian-like document is strewn.

Here, Mr. Editor, are two cases of Indian vagrants that exist in Bombay at this moment, whom the rulers of the country, their fellow countrymen, have put their heads together to crush.

Well may the Editor of the *Times* say "our rulers cannot prevent persons coming to India in search of employment, but if it were made widely known in Europe that such a course meant ruin, beggary," and he might add imprisonment, "far fewer would tempt fortune, by visiting so stony-hearted a country."

Shame upon the framer of such an Act, and shame upon the rulers of a country who would pass such an edict: setting their foot, as it were, on the neck of their helpless fellow-countrymen.

What a glorious example of Christian charity!

What a perfect adherence to the command "when thine *enemy* hunger feed him!"

"When the poor and needy want bread," or work, "set the police on him and put him in prison," so says "Baley's Chick, to whom I would say *Bon jour.*

Bombay, 9th September. ECCE HOMO.

BOMBAY.

THE departure of the s. s. Punjab, for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, has been postponed, owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Orissa with the English mails and passengers.

A POLICE SCHOOL.—A school has been opened at Broach for the education of the sons of native policemen.

RAIN AT DAPOOLEE.—The fall of rain registered at Dapoolee up to the 30th August amounted to 94 inches and 64 cents.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Claudius Bell, 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is unable to attend office in consequence of illness.

TORTURE.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a man named Khundoo Gopal in the sum of Rs. 10, for cruelly torturing his horse.

HEAVY RAIN AT BOORHANPOOR.—There was heavy rain at Boorhanpoor last week, by which several houses were demolished, and much loss sustained by the people.

THE WEATHER AT BROACH.—A Broach correspondent writes that there has been an abundant fall of rain there this year. The crops are reported to be in a flourishing state.

THE CHIEFS OF MAHEE KANTA.—We understand that the Political Agent of Mahee Kanta intends to define the jurisdictions of the respective Chiefs under his political control.

THE WEATHER AT RAJCOTE.—A correspondent, writing from Rajcote, on the 30th August, states that fever was raging in the town. The fall of rain was seasonable, and the crops were good.

A CASE OF FORGERY AT AHMEDABAD.—A Brahmun named Bhowaneeshunker has been committed by the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad to take his trial before the Sessions Court on a charge of forgery.

SUICIDE BY A MAMLUTDAR.—We hear that the Mamlutdar of Senathee Showastun Sanglee (Poona), named Rowjee Bhowrow, committed suicide last week by hanging himself. The cause of his doing so is unknown.

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "AHMEDABAD SUMMACHER."—The charge of libel preferred against the proprietor of the *Ahmedabad Summachar* by a native schoolmaster was to come on for hearing at Rajcote on the 8th inst.

APPEAL CASES IN KATTYWAR.—A number of appeal cases which were left undisposed of by Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, have been decided by Mr. Peile, and Lieutenant-Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote.

A CASE OF MURDER AT KAIRA.—A short time ago three native residents of Kaira were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to be hanged, on a charge of murder. The High Court, on a review of the case, altered the sentence to one of transportation for life.

EVADING THE BUGGY LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a hack buggy driver, named Shaik Abdool Mahomed, was charged with driving his vehicle without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined four rupees.

THE ACTION OF EJECTMENT.—In the case of Dadabhai Hosungjee vs. Cooverbaee, wife of Nowrojee Hosungjee, and two others, reported in our yesterday's paper, a verdict was given by Judge Spencer for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the High Court.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man named Cooverjee Dyall was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to a month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found in possession of a quantity of sugar, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

THEFT OF BOOKS.—A Goanese named John Antone de Miranda was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, with stealing two books, valued at Rs. 50, the property of one S. B. de'Silva. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A CODE OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR KATTYWAR.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that a new Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure is to be framed for the province of Kattywar, and it is said that the work has been entrusted to Mr. Austin, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent of Kattywar.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Goolam Hoossein Ahmed, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise, loitering in a public place without giving a satisfactory account of himself. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the week ending 30th August, we see that rain fell amply during the week under report, and the crops were thriving fairly. Public health was reported to be good with the exception of some talookas, where small-pox and dysentery prevailed to a slight extent.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by the Town Band, at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening:—

March	Fairy Bells	
Aria	Rigoletto	
Quadrille	Perichole	Coote.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Valse	Marguerita	Godfrey.
Galop	Harum Scarum	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTERESTING FOOTBALL MATCH.—The members of the Bombay United Football Club, the junior club, are practising with a view to a bout with the Bombay Football Club. The match is to come off next Thursday evening, and the sides will probably be 20 or 25 of the former Club [and 15 of the latter. The match will [illegible]

no doubt be an interesting one, though we fear the juniors have but little chance against the weight of their antagonists.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. Mr. Henry Lewis, European merchant, applied for his discharge. The name of Mr. Ardasir Cursetjee Dady, the creditor who had filed an opposition, was called out, but he did not appear. His Lordship told the insolvent that his expenditure appeared to be extravagant; but that as there was no opposition, he was granted a discharge. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 11,391, the assets being *nil*. His Lordship then resumed inquiry into a part-heard opposed case, which was of no public interest.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST FOUR BRAHMUNS.—On Tuesday, at the Fort Police Court, Pandurung Sewram and three other Chitpavan Brahmuns, were again charged before the Senior Magistrate, with assaulting one Govind Krishna, a Daivadnya Brahmun, and with disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship. Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey) appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Vasuntrao Balmukund, pleader, for the defence. The Court was crowded with Brahmuns and others. This was a dispute between two religious sects, and the magistrate advised the parties to settle the matter amicably. After some evidence had been gone into, the defendants were bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 each to keep the peace towards the complainant.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The case in which Justiniano Couto and Cowasjee Pestonjee, publisher and printer of the *Echo Fortugnez*, stand charged with defamation was called for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate. The charge was preferred by the Rev. Joaõ Caetsna Pereira, the Assistant Vicar of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Salvação at Lower Mahim, in respect of certain letters that appeared in the paper of the 8th August last, both of which are alleged to contain false, malicious, and slanderous statements, greatly affecting the character of the Rev. gentleman. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Feile, conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the defence. An apology was tendered on behalf of the defendants, which was not accepted, and the case was proceeded with. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and the defendants were committed to take their trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF DISMISSED.—On the 3rd inst. when the case of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff *vs.* Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff was called for hearing before the Senior Magistrate, it was adjourned to this day (Wednesday) with a view to enable the parties to come to an amicable settlement. Yesterday Mr. Heerjeebhoy appeared in person before the Magistrate; the other side was not present. Mr. Heerjeebhoy read some correspondence, from which it appeared that after the adjournment of the case on the last occasion, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch wrote to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, complainant's solicitors, suggesting the advisability of withdrawing the charge and referring the matter in dispute to some one from the profession. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne in reply proposed the name of Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia as an arbitrator, but did not agree as to the withdrawal of the charge. Messrs. Dallas and Lynch objected to the appointment of Mr. Pestonjee Wadia as an arbitrator, he not being a professional man. Mr. Heerjeebhoy requested the magistrate to dismiss the charge for want of prosecution. The magistrate, in dismissing the case, remarked that as far as this Court was concerned there was no reflection upon the defendant. There was nothing before the Court to show that he (the defendant) in any way acted dishonourably in the transaction. The magistrate recommended the defendant to make peace with his uncle. The defendant said that the object of the prosecutor was to extort money from him by bringing this malicious prosecution. His Worship again advised Mr. Heerjeebhoy to make peace with his uncle, and dismissed the charge for want of prosecution.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, secretaries, to confirm a resolution passed at a meeting held on the 13th August last. No notice of the resolution was published in the newspapers; and the reporters of the press were denied access to it in the form in which it was proposed and adopted. Its object was said to be to transfer to a new company (to be called the Bombay Jute and Hemp Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited) of one of the Colaba Press Company's building at Colaba; and the directors of the latter were empowered to do all things needful for effecting the transfer.—An ordinary general meeting of the company was held soon after the above, Mr. Heerjee Jehangir in the chair. The directors' report and audited statement of accounts were, after some opposition, adopted. Messrs. A. E. Ashley and Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. The re-appointment of Mr. Ardasir Bomanjee Kaka to the board of directors, in the place of Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee, was confirmed. Mr. Burjorjee Pestonjee Mody was re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200. A resolution was proposed and adopted about granting a bonus to Messrs. Cardwell and Co., for their trouble in purchasing machinery for the company, under certain conditions. The reporters were again denied access to the resolution in the form in which it was adopted. The discretion exercised in withholding from the press resolutions adopted at a public meeting of shareholders of a joint stock company may appear to be questionable. The least that can be said of it is that the proceeding was singular. A report of the proceedings of the meeting will be published in an early issue.

FROM Sholapoor we learn that on Tuesday of last week a very happy marriage party took place at that station, when Captain Grove, Adjutant of H. M.'s 15th Madras N. I., was married to Miss Gage, the daughter of the commanding officer of the same regiment. The marriage breakfast, and a large evening party to boot, were given by the brother-in-law of the bride, Captain Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of Railways, Nizam's territories. The marriage party as well as the evening dance went off beautifully—they were both entirely successful. The bride and bridesmaids looked lovely as they walked up with perfect composure to the altar.—*Deccan Herald.*

ONE effect of the new Revenue Assessment in the Poona collectorate is that a hundred and seventy-five holdings of land at Pargaum, Talouka Beemthurry, are to be sold by auction for default of payment. The ryots consider the rate excessive, and refuse to pay it.—*Poona Observer.*

THE *Indian Statesman* the other day copied, without correction, a paragraph from the *Observer* in which our printers had used a wrong letter or two. The *Statesman* wished to have a smile at our expense. In returning the favour with thanks, we suggest that the *Statesman's* printers made a mistake and put "Maulmein" for "Bombay" when stating that the people of the former town had petitioned against the new Municipal Act for the latter.—*Id.*

THE POONA REGATTA.—We would remind our readers that the Poona Annual Regatta begins to-morrow. A new feature in the arrangements this year will be the erection of a platform within the enclosure covering the area between the tents and the river. With this precaution in addition to the usual tents spectators will be almost independent of the weather. Let us hope, however, that the sun will shine upon the Poona Boat Club. The course also has been slightly altered this year by bringing the winning post about 100 yards lower. A nearly straight mile course is thus obtained, and the final struggles for victory will take place more directly in front of the tents. Cards of the races will be circulated to-morrow morning, and may also be bought on the ground. The first race takes place at 4-15 P.M.—*Id.*

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Concert in the Town Hall last evening was well attended, and the various pieces were very fairly rendered. The following was the programme:—

Organ	Dal tuo stellato soglio	Rossini.
Tenor Solo	Let me like a soldier fall	——
Soprano Solo	Angels, ever bright and fair	Handel.
Duet two Pianos	Euryanthe (Weber)	——
Tenor Solo	The Message	Blumenthal.
Soprano Solo	Fading away	Fricker.
Quartettes	The Chapel	Kreutzer.
——	The Hunter's farewell	Mendelssohn
Organ	Overture Masaniello	Auber.

A well known lady, a leader of fashion in Paris who has flirted for half a hundred years in the wicked world, and still dresses down to seductive twenty-five, recently was deserted by her Parisian maid, and, in stress of attendance, resolved to obtain a Norman *bonne*. One of the candidates for the place, a smart-looking country girl, presented herself last Tuesday morning to the great lady. When duly questioned in Madam's dressing-room, she was told to call again in the evening. The mistress in want of aid, who at early day was *sans* colour, *sans* lustre, *sans* teeth, *sans* everything, wore a vesper toilette of youthfulness, and was in such immense repair that the Norman lass stared wildly at her. "What do you want?" said the lady. "Please you," replied the bonne, "I am the young woman who had the honor of presenting myself to Madame your mother, this morning."

HIGH COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

459-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas *v* The Secretary of State in Council.—Mr C Pelle.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck *v* Luximibai, Hindoo, widow—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)

860-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another *v* Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba, Company, Limited, *v* The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another *v* Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

593-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee *v* Cawasjee Bhimjee—Ardaseer Framjee.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes *v* Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BRITISH SCEPTRE, 1,435 tons, Captain R. H. Tullock, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin and Tuticorin.

THE SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 1,160 tons, Captain T. Stevenson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,328 bales cotton, 575½ cwts linseed, 450 cwts bones, 176 cwts. horns, 75 tons old iron, 115½ cwts jute, 195½ cwts. rope, 70 cwts. coir fibres, 677½ cwts coir yarn, 330 bales hemp, and 91 cwts rags.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. MASSILIA, 1,640 tons, Captain Charles Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 26th), with the China Mail and the following passengers:—Mr. H. Willis, Lieut. T. S. Dunlop, Lieut. T. L. Dunlop, Lieut. Thorburn, Mr. James Street, Mr. George Duke, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot and child, Mr. West, Mr. Cullimore, Mrs. Spring, Mr. F. Palmer, Mr. J. Tall, Mr. E. Morris, Mr. G. Langham, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Arakelain, and seven natives. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—2,325 bags sugar, 68 numbers scales, 11 packages goods, 1,761 bags rice, 2 cases drugs, 3 cases vermillion, 102 slabs tin, 23 bottles quicksilver, 90 packages dry ginger, 9 packages piece goods, 3 packages sundries, 4 packages twine, 1 case thread, 2 packages papers, 10 cases arrowroot, 2 bundles ivory, 55 cases spices, 2 cases gold thread, 99 packages tobacco, 2 packages blanket, 4 bundles beds, 3 boxes apparels, and 220 packages coals. From Cocanada—41 packages cigars, 3 cases gum, and 1 case snuff. From Madras—15 packages goods, 4 bundles chillies, 212 packages jaggry, 10 bags sugar, 6 packages turmeric, 112 bundles sandalwood, 2 barrels oil, 10 boxes cigars, 1 package indigo, 7 packages furniture, and 2 cases arrowroot. From Pondicherry—2 cases claret and 2 cases brandy. From Vizagapatam—4 cases cigars. From Colombo—1 case goods. From Tuticorin—5 packages cotton and 6 packages coffee. From Alleppy—772 packages kernels, 31 packages cinnamon flower, 14 packages jamalgotta, 1 box specie, 2 packages cardamoms, and 170 bundles coir yarn. From Calicut—13 packages fishmaws and fins, 10 packages piece-goods, 2,300 packages jaggry, 10 packages chillies, 3 bags wheat, 4 cases sweatmeat, 7 packages goods, 1 package wax, 216 packages cocoanuts, 164 packages kernels, 11 bundles baskets, 4 bundles mats, 1 package hides and skins, 44 packages sapanwood, 25 bags rice, 69 packages chillies and kernels, and 102 bundles coir yarn mats. From Vingorla—2 packages specie, 3 bundles cajoo, 6 boxes oil, 15 bundles betelnuts, 56 packages hides and skins, and 10 bundles sandalwood.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (August 13th), with the following passengers:—Major Tranchell, Mr. Albedbyll, Mrs. Young and two children, and fifty three deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—2,325 bags sugar, 68 numbers scales, 11 packages goods, 1,761 bags rice, 2 cases drugs, 3 cases vermillion, 102 slabs tin, 23 bottles quicksilver, 90 packages dry ginger, 9 packages piece goods, 3 packages sundries, 4 packages twine, 1 case thread, 2 packages papers, 10 cases arrowroot, 2 bundles ivory, 55 cases spices, 2 cases gold thread, 99 packages tobacco, 2 packages blanket, 4 bundles beds, 3 boxes apparels, and 220 packages coals. From Cocanada—41 packages cigars, 3 cases gum, and 1 case snuff. From Madras—15 packages goods, 4 bundles chillies, 212 packages jaggry, 10 bags sugar, 6 packages turmeric, 112 bundles sandalwood, 2 barrels oil, 10 boxes cigars, 1 package indigo, 7 packages furniture, and 2 cases arrowroot. From Pondicherry—2 cases claret and 2 cases brandy. From Vizagapatam—4 cases cigars. From Colombo—1 case goods. From Tuticorin—5 packages cotton and 6 packages coffee. From Alleppy—772 packages kernels, 31 packages cinnamon flower, 14 packages jamalgotta, 1 box specie, 2 packages cardamoms, and 170 bundles coir yarn. From Calicut—13 packages fishmaws and fins, 10 packages piece-goods, 2,300 packages jaggry, 10 packages chillies, 3 bags wheat, 4 cases sweatmeat, 7 packages goods, 1 package wax, 216 packages cocoanuts,

Hobhouse not only a matter of great convenience, but a matter of plain justice as between husband and wife. We must remember that a wife's contributions to the family wealth did not usually consist in payments of money. She may bring to her husband no money at all, and yet be a very treasure to him even if measured by a mere pecuniary standard. If the wife kept the household together, brought up the children, governed his servants, conducted all his petty dealings with tradesmen, and performed other similar domestic duties, the husband might be a far richer man for her services, although he might provide all the actual money that comes into the family. Then, if he chose that his wife should take every year so much out of the common stock, or out of his stock, and spend it in an insurance for herself or her children, Mr. Hobhouse did not see it was a matter for legal question, or that there should be any legal difficulty placed in the way of a wife's enforcing contracts. Section seven provided that a woman might maintain a suit in her own name for the recovery of property which, according to the law, was her separate property, and she was further empowered to take remedies for the protection and security of such property. This also followed the English Act. He did not profess yet to have worked out this point, but when the Bill came into Committee, they would take care that nothing needless or improper should be put into the section.

The eighth section involved a matter of importance. It provided that—"A husband shall not, by reason of any marriage subsequent to the thirty-first day of December 1865, be liable to the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued for, and shall, to the extent of her separate property, be liable to satisfy such debts as if she had continued unmarried." If we abolished the primary rule, the secondary one, ought to go too. It would be unjust both to the husband and to the creditors that he alone should be sued when he had not the property to answer the liability, and that they should not be able to follow the property of their true debtor, The wife keeping her property ought also to keep her liabilities.

The ninth section related to the remedies against the wife, as to which some technical difficulties had been conjured up calculated to puzzle one who was not familiar with such things. Fortunately it was a first case in which difficulties had been raised came before a very sound lawyer, Mr. Justice Phear (*Archer v. Watkins*), who brushed away technical and dishonest objections, and made a decree doing substantial justice as between husband and wife on the one side, and those who had made an honest bargain with the wife on the other. But the Council were aware that a number of Courts of co-ordinate authority existed in India, and Mr. Phear's judgment bound only the Subordinate Courts in Bengal. Therefore, to give it the extended authority which it deserved, we are endeavoured to embody its main principles in section nine of this Bill The remainder of the clause referred to the arrest and imprisonment of married women. Mr. Hobhouse confessed that he was very doubtful whether, if a woman were made a complete owner of property, she should not incur the whole of the responsibility. However, the prevailing opinion was the other way; but that was a matter which should be carefully considered when the Bill went into Committee. Motion agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

Leave was granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis to postpone the introduction of the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue. He said that when he asked leave to introduce the Bill, he explained that it would not be introduced until the details had been settled in full discussion with the Bombay Government. A reference had been made to Bombay, but sufficient time had not elapsed to allow of an answer being returned.

NAWAB NAZIM'S DEBTS BILL.

Leave was also granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the ascertainment and settlement of the debts of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and for other purposes.

LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XXVI of 1871 (*The Land Improvement Act*). He said that the necessity for this Bill was that some doubt had arisen on a very vital point of the Bill, namely, the nature of the security which the Government were to get for their advances. Two questions had arisen first, was the advance made by the Government a first charge upon the land to be improved, in priority of all other charges, whether they had priority in point of time or not? On that subject, Mr. Hobhouse was sorry to say, that lawyers differed, and so did others. The second question was, whether the land specified in the certificate included any land which might be given as security. There the lawyers did not differ. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Stokes, and Mr Hobhouse were agreed that it did not, and thought that it was confined to the land to be improved. But other people, especially the authorities of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, had taken a different view. It was obvious that both these questions affected very materially the security of the Government, and as connected with that, the extent to which the Act would operate. His friend, Sir Richard Temple, had a great voice in the matter, and when he was asked for his money, he would no doubt in his turn say, "Where is my security?" We therefore proposed to make the Act clear on those points. The two principles which ought to govern such transactions were, first, that advances made by Government for the improvement should be a charge on the land to be improved in priority to all other charges, and to all interests in that land; and secondly, that if other land was given by way of security, the Government advance should rank with other charges in the same way as if it were an ordinary advance by a private person. Motion agreed to.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts. Last year we concluded our report thus:—"We have abstained from dealing with three important questions: first, as to whether the limit of value should be raised; second, whether appeals should be confined to matters of pure law; and third, whether the High Courts might not in proper cases allow a decree to be executed, without demanding security, not withstanding that an appeal has been preferred to the Privy Council." Now, of these three questions, on the question whether there should be no appeal as of right to the Privy Council, except in cases of a value higher than the present value, Rs. 10,000, there was a great consensus of authority in India that the limit of value should be raised, and in considering our Consolidation Bill that important alteration was pressed upon us. The second question was referred to us expressly by the Secretary of State. The third question was pressed upon us by the High Court of Calcutta, who pointed out its extreme importance, and recommended an alteration of the law We had referred the Bill to England, and the Secretary of State had communicated with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the subject. We had recently received his answer. The effect of it was that on the question as to the limit of value, the opinion of the Privy Council was that the present limit should not be raised. On the second question, Mr. Hobhouse was afraid their opinion was in the negative too, because what they said was that they thought nobody should appeal on a question of pure fact, but that when anybody had appealed, appeals should be just as open to the Privy Council as they were now. Now nobody did appeal on a question of pure fact. What a man appealed from was an order to pay a certain sum of money, or an order to give up a certain property. How much of fact and how much of law the order involved, the order itself did not disclose, nor did the mere appeal from it. The Judicial Committee then made two practical suggestions. One was that we should make the parties to appeals proceed quicker. Mr. Hobhouse should be wrong not to state his strong impression that we could do nothing of the kind; that when the appeal was once before the Privy Council, it had passed from our control, and we could not inflict the only available penalty for delay, which was to say that the appeal should be quashed. The second suggestion was that there were not likely to be so many appeals if we improved the Courts in India, and they stated their opinion that a larger number of Judges was likely to lead to greater satisfaction to the suitors. The Council were well aware that this suggestion of having the Courts more largely manned, and of having a more solemn hearing of cases, was pressed upon us by some members of the High Court, and other great authorities. But then, unfortunately, it would be a very expensive thing, and Sir Richard Temple was always telling us that we must cut our coat according to our cloth. We must examine these suggestions of the Privy Council, and if we cannot act upon them, we must proceed with the Bill, and see also how far we could introduce the alteration with respect to executions which had been commended to us by the High Court of Calcutta, and which Mr. Hobhouse thought would be a very desirable alteration to make. Motion agreed to.

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THE BURMAH MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE following memorial has been forwarded to the Viceroy from certain inhabitants of Moulmein. It shows:—

I. That your Memorialists having assembled in public meeting for the purpose of considering the Municipal Bill for British Burmah, lately published in the *British Burmah Gazette*, carried the following Resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Municipality proposed by the Bill is not such a one as is suitable to the wants of this community, and that the Bill is objectionable on many other grounds, and that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council be memorialized to withdraw it."

II. That by a Committee appointed at the said public meeting, certain reasons for regarding the present Municipal Bill as unsuited to the requirements of this place were drawn up and laid before your Memorialists for their adoption at an adjourned public meeting.

III. That your Memorialists did adopt the said reasons, and now, most respectfully beg to submit them for the consideration of your Excellency in Council:

1. That no confidence can be placed in any future municipal system not founded upon a truly representive basis.

2. That the enormous powers conferred upon the Chief Commissioner by the Municipal Bill, at the expense of non-official members of Committees, are calculated to inspire the community with distrust as to whether such powers will always be used in accordance with the views and interests of municipal bodies constituted as they should be.

3. That the number of non-official representatives in Committees, under this Bill, is restricted to two-fifths of the entire body, while the Act upon which the Bill is professed to be based limits the number of the official element to one-third.

4. That the Bill denies to rate-payers the right of even a limited suffrage in the election of their non-official representatives in Committees, as is seen in Section V. of the Bill.

5. That the new forms and high rates of taxation which will be introduced by this Bill, should it become law, are objectionable, inasmuch as the Bill does not attempt to show that the present resources and taxation of this town are not sufficient for local purposes.

6 That the Bill makes no provision that the present contribution from the Imperial Funds towards the Municipal Police will be continued, or that the income hitherto derived from certain fees and fines will hereafter be applied to municipal purposes.

7. That there is no provision in the Bill that the revenue derived from the wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of wine, beer, &c., will continue to be given for municipal purposes—a concession recommended by Sir Arthur Phayre in 1861.

8. That the principle of the Bill is irritating and humiliating in its modes of application, particularly where it withdraws from Committees the control and disposal of municipal funds and the erection of works, and vests the whole in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, whose approval and sanction are necessary for every trifling expenditure, while Committees are legally bound to obey all orders issued by him with reference to the same, whereby they are degraded to a position inferior to that of Executive Officers under the Government, who are permitted, within certain limits, to spend public money upon works without reference.

9. That is it highly humiliating that defaulting rate-payers should, by a provision of this Bill, be dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code.

10. That the funds of municipalities are threatened by this Bill with the burden of such charges as expenditure for hospitals and schools, hitherto borne by the Imperial revenue.

11. That it was conceded by Sir Arthur Phayre, that in any Municipal legislation for British Burmah separate enactments should be made for the municipal administration of seaport towns and for the smaller and less advanced towns of the interior of this Province—a principal which this Bill does not recognize.

12. That the system now obtaining for raising municipal funds has the confidence of the people generally, such occasional unexpected contingencies as arise being met by a grant from the Imperial funds, to which funds the revenue of British Burmah contributes a large yearly surplus.

IV. For the reasons above set forth, your Memorialists beg that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to direct the withdrawal of the said Municipal Bill, and will ever pray.

THE MODERN CORIOLANUS.

(CORIOLANUS, Act II, Scene III.)

Scene—A market-place in the North.

The Great Unwashed—Here he comes and in a Judge's gown; mark his behaviour.

(Enter F —— S —— and his Proposer.)

F. S. What must I say?—
Electors, citizens of fair D-ndee,
I pray you—Plague upon 't—I cannot bring
My tongue to sue the fools—look, Sirs, my Acts
Of Criminal Procedure—Evidence—
My Minute on the Administration of
Justice in India—see my Kooka wigging,
My blame for Cowan, praise for Pontius Pilate,
"The duty of a Governor is to keep
The peace at all events"—ahem! you'll say
I'm rather inconsistent here—no matter:
I acted for my country's good—and mine,
Though certain of my countrymen disliked
The noise they said I made.

Proposer. O me the gods!
You must not speak so loud: you must entreat them
To overlook your faults.

F. S. My faults! do you suppose
I think that I've got any?

Prop. You'll spoil all
I'll leave you: Pray you, speak to them I pray you
In humbler manner. [*Exit.*

(Enter two free and independent Electors).

F. S. Bid them wash their faces
And not throw rotten eggs—here come two men,
You know the cause, Sirs, of my standing here.

Ind. El. We do, Sir, tell us what has brought you down.

F. S. The train from Dorchester, where I was sitting
In wig and gown condemning criminals:
I heard there was an opening in D-ndee.
And so I came brought by the night express
And my desert.
And your desert?

I. E. Ay, not

F. S. By your quest.
How! not by our request?

I. E. No, Sirs:
'Twas never yet a weakness that I had
To wait till people wanted me.

I. E. You must think if we give you our suffrages
We hope to gain by you.

F. S. Well then I pray your price to be M.P.

I. E. The The price is, Sir, so pleas us.

F. S. Please you, O!
I grant you there—why I have works to show you
On "Liberty"—let every man be free
To do just as he likes, except those priests,
(I'm not a Ritualist and never went
Save on Thanksgiving Day, when I was forced,
To church in India)—on "Equality"—
A man who hasn't brains and can't push on
Over his fallen brethen, he shall be
No peer of mine—and on "Fraternity"—
Never help those who cannot help themselves,
No brother he who cannot stand alone.
Now, Sirs, I'm sure that I shall have your votes.
What say you?

I. E. O you'll see on polling-day.

F. S. That's right, Sirs:—
There is in all two worthy voices bagged!
I'll have your votes; farewell.

1st I. E. But this is something odd

2d I. E. He'll see on polling-day. But 'tis no matter,
[*Exeunt*

F. S. Most sweet votes!
Better, methinks, it were to be again
A Legal Member, better to bandy words
With C——in the Council Chamber far
Across the seas, than sue these stupid fools;
Why in this legal gown should I stand here
To beg of Tom and Dick to vote for me,
Me, F —— S ——? Custom calls me to 't.
For I am of Imperial antecedents,
And I can draw an Act of Parliament,
And I can codify the law as erst
I did in India where they bless me still.
They'll find no sentimental bosh in me,
Th' Apostle of Inhumanity—I won't
Retire for Ginx's Baby's sake—not I,
Nor yet because they do not want me. The
Let fools and patriots act—I am half through
The one part suffered, the other will I do.

—*Indian Observer.*

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.—One curious point in Colonel Henderson's last annual report on the metropolitan police is its incidental reference to the rate of the growth of London. Contrary to the general belief, instead of growing more rapidly it grows more slowly from year to year. From 1862 to 1870 the average annual length of new squares and streets was nearly 69 miles, in 1870 it was less than 43 miles, in 1871 less than 39 miles, and in 1872 less than 21 miles. The reason probably is that, where as the effect of railways was originally to bring the country to the town, so that London grew for many years with magic rapidity, the effect now is to carry the town into the country. The true London is by no means confined by the limits of the metropolitan district, however it may be defined, but by a circle of which the radius is measured by a railway journey of from one to two hours. It is more convenient for many people whose daily avocations lie in town to live as far off, in point of mere mileage, as Brighton or Reading than in the immediate suburbs, which are frequently farther off in point of time. There is an old prophecy that London will keep on growing until Highgate becomes its centre. If its apparent rate of increase is really diminishing so rapidly as Colonel Henderson's report informs us, it is because the prophecy is practically becoming fulfilled. It is impossible to fix upon any station upon any line at which the true London may be said definitely to end.—*Globe.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Overland China Mail, Aug, 16).

JAPAN.

GREAT atrocities have been committed by the Fukuoka rebels.—A permanent gallows has been erected at Nagasaki for the the execution of native criminals.—Foreigners and natives are to be allowed to intermarry.—Captain Blakiston has been fined drs. 532·50 for assaulting his servants, a charge of feloniously killing one of them having been dismissed.—Two Japanese men-of-war have been despatched to Saghalien to watch the Russians.—H. M. S. Iron Duke has gone north and is expected back at Yokohama on the 4th October.—H. M. S. Salamis is detained at Yokohama in consequence of the discovery of a flow in her paddle shaft.—A serious riot has taken place at Nato Kon.—Cremation is forbidden by the Government.—Drought prevails largely.—The notorious Maria Luz has been sold for drs. 7,250.—Wet nurses are to be taxed!—Several absurd municipal regulations are published in the local papers.—The Russian Church is said to be gaining numerous Japanese converts.

CHINA.

MR. G. W. CAINE, late H. M. Consul at Hankow, has been sentenced two years' imprisonment for fraudulent appropriation of public money. The first verdict of the jury was that prisoner "took the money without any fraudulent intent", and the second as "guilty with a recommendation to mercy." An appeal has been allowed on three points raised by his counsel.—Mr Hughes has taken charge of the Hankow Consulate.—Drought prevails in Chekiang.—Most of the foreign ministers are absent from Peking.—The Yangtsze is rising.—Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary, reached Peking on the 27th ulto.—A new mission church has been built and opened in Chekiang, but the exact locality is not stated.—Rinderpest has again visited Shanghai.—Rumours are prevalent of a rising near Ningpo.—A form of choleraic disease has been prevalent in the native city of Shanghai.—The Chinese are "converting" their old pattern gunboats, re-arming and rigging them.—Considerable dissatisfaction prevails at the constant breakages in the Great Northern cable.—The Wusung bar still "detains" every vessel attempting to reach Shanghai.—The first attempt at coal mining on the foreign system (without employing foreigners) is to be made near Nanking.—Governor Low, late U. S. Minister at Pekings has left for the United States. He was presented with an address from the American residents on leaving.—Peking is flooded with water owing to the rains.—A grand "water drill" review has been held at Ningpo.—A French missionary has been mobbed and illtreated in Kanchow (Kiangsi).—A rebel movement is in progress at Sin Chong.—Newchwang has suffered severely from heavy rains.—H. M. S. Thetis is to relieve the Rinaldo at Shanghai.

HONGKONG.

THE Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has held its usual half-yearly meeting; a dividend of drs. 7·50 per share (or 6 per cent. for the half-year) was declared, and the finances of the bank were shown to be in a most satisfactory condition.—The Hon. R. Rowett has given notice of a motion in Council permitting barristers to take business from clients without the intervention of solicitors. The head of the leading mercantile houses and managers of banks have signed a memorial supporting the motion.—A bad case of piracy in which twenty-six natives were murdered is reported from Lingtin, some 20 miles from Hongkong.—Full particulars of the loss of the Esmeralda have been published. The passengers and crew were saved, with 54 cases cigars and 112 bales of hemp. She was fully insured.—Chinese placards foretelling alarming disasters have been posted up all over the colony.—Commodore Shortt, R. N., leaves by this mail.—A Malay named Ahmet was executed on the 4th inst., for murdering the Serang of the British ship Onward on her voyage up from Australia.

THE LOSS OF THE ESMERALDA.

THE Esmeralda left Manila for Hongkong and Amoy at 2 p. m. of the 22nd July, laden with a full cargo of hemp and sugar and having on board 13 cabin and 175 deck passengers. Shortly after 9 p. m., the vessel then going about 9 or 10 knots, she struck on the Fraile rocks—a portion of the reef known as the Tortugas, and lying about two miles off that part of the Luzon Coast forming the province of San Balas. Directly breakers were seen ahead orders were given to stop and reverse the engines, but they were too late and the ship struck heavily on a sharp pinnacle. The ship filled almost immediately. The boats were lowered and the mails and passengers were landed by about noon of the 23rd. Awnings and sails were sent on shore to make tents, but scarcely any provisions could be got at. The foreign baggage was saved but most of that belonging to the Chinese was lost. The chief mate was immediately sent in one of the boats to the island of Corregidor, forty-three miles distant, whence a telegraphic message was sent to Messrs Peele, Hubbel & Co., at Manila, who at once chartered the Sudoeste to go to the wreck. Meanwhile a Spanish gunboat lying at Corregidor was sent down to the reef. On the 25th Subdoeste received on board the passengers (one of whom was Mr. Reynolds of Hongkong) and part of the crew, and having landed them at Manila returned to the wreck, on behalf of the underwriters. She succeeded in saving 51 cases cigars and 112 bales of hemp, besides stripping the ship as far as possible. When she left the water was over the cabin table and its free flow through all the compartment, led those on board to infer that the hull must have been extensively damaged.

It did not appear probable that any more of the cargo could be saved, so the hull was sold by public auction on the 2nd inst. for dlrs. 5,025 and the cargo for dlrs. 471, the same person buying both. The passengers and crew came on to Hongkong by the steamer Kinsay. The Esmeralda was fully insured both as to hull and cargo—the former in London and the latter in America and Hongkong. The Spanish captain is now undergoing his trial for the loss of the ship, as he was in full charge at the time.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE NEW IRONCLAD INFLEXIBLE.

A DESCRIPTION of the latest proposed addition to the Royal Navy is given by the *Daily News*. The Inflexible will be a sea-going turret vessel of high freeboard, with two heavily-armoured turrets, each carrying a couple of the most powerful guns that can be designed and manufactured. She will be propelled by two powerful screws, one under each counter, each screw being driven by two sets of engines, and will in addition be provided with light fore and aft-rigging, so as to be able to set trysails if required in heavy weather, or in the improbable event of her four sets of engines being disabled. In order to obtain equally good attacking power right ahead and astern as on the beam, the turrets are echeloned, that is to say, instead of having their centres in the middle line of the ship, one is put to port, and the other to starboard of it. The turrets themselves will most probably be oval instead of circular though they will be amounted on circular bases. The object of this arrangement is of course the reduction of weight, for, as the guns carried by the Inflexible will be considerably longer than those in the Devastation, a greater diameter of turret will necessarily be required in the direction of their length than perpendicular to it. The new ship will be of the same length as the Fury, viz., 340ft., but her beam will be greater, and she will draw 3ft., less water, or 22 ft. 9in. forward and 23ft. 6in. aft She is to be a high-sided ship, having a freeboard forward of 20 ft., though the protected side, in wake of the central citadel, will be considerably less than this. Her coal endurance is also to be the same as the Fury's; and at her full speed of 14 knots per hour, she will be able to steam 3,000 knots; while at the more economical speed of 10 knots, she will probably be able to accomplish double that distance. The vital parts of the vessel are to be protected by very thick armour, not less than 20 in. These vital parts are considered to be the bases of the turrets and their machinery, and the various opening into the ship, including the funnels, ventilating shafts, &c.; all of which are arranged so as to come in the centre of the vessel, and are enclosed in a species of citadel, on the top of which are the turrets, commanding an all-round fire. The ship's engines, boilers, and other machinery, are kept well below the water-line where not directly protected by armour. The adoption of such an enormous thickness of plating necessarily restricts its application to a limited portion of the hull, viz., the citadel, and consequently all the other parts of the vessel above water consist merely of light ironwork, which is liable to be shot away in action. At the same time the parts below water are protected by shot-proof decks, extending forward and at from the central citadel some distance below the water-line, so as to be as much as possible out of the reach of shot and shell.

CATCHING A TARTAR.—It is but seldom that a prisoner succeeds in defying his gaolers, but such a case has just occurred at the State prison at Sing Sing, in the United States. A notorious criminal known by the name of "Wes" Allen refused the other day to join a draught of prisoner who were to be sent to the State prison at Auburn and backed up his refusal by very disagreeable proceedings. While the preparations were making for the departur of the convicts Allen rushed to his cell carrying with him a large knife which he had surreptitiously obtained from the dining hall. Brandishing this weapon over his head, he threatened instant death to any one who attempted to lay hands on him. He had also obtained, it is supposed from the stone quarries, a pound of nitro-glycerine, to which he pointed with "a demon-like derision" as keeper after keeper approached his cell. armed with the carbine or the revolver in use in the prison, and announced his intention to destroy the entire prison by exploding the nitro-glycerine if they attempted to fire at him. The appearance of the desperate man was rendered all the more frightful by the fact of his having only one eye, which he rolled about with a savage leer as he uttered his threats. The keepers, after consultation, decided that discretion was the better part of valour, and by the latest accounts Allen remains in his cell, entirely master of the situation. It seems that he has seen an inmate of the prison on former occasions, and remarked when he arrived there the last time that he "guessed he knew the ropes of that institution pretty well, and did not intend to work very much too hard." The keepers would be very glad to transfer him to another establishment, but unfortunately there is little prospect of their being able to dislodge him at present.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOME SERVICE.

(*Times*, August 14.)

A SHORT Parliamentary Paper, procured at the instance of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, will give the public an opportune insight into one of the most controverted questions of the present time. It is a Return "showing the number of the Regular Forces maintained for service in the United Kingdom for each year since the year 1800;" and the information is duly set forth, on the authority of the War Office, in two pages of figures. Of course we need not remind the reader of Mr. Harcourt's object in asking for this Return. He has consistently argued for some time past that our military establishments for Home Service were on an excessive scale, and he desired to verify his assertions by official evidence. How far he has succeeded we shall presently inquire, but it will not be forgotten that a few days ago a proposition of exactly the contrary kind was affirmed by an able correspondent in our columns. Lord Elcho wrote a long letter to prove that, after an addition of 5,000,000l. to the Army Estimates and a pretentious attempt at military re-organization, we had actually fewer troops at home for the defence of the country than we had twenty years ago. This allegation he endeavoured to establish by declining all reference to Cavalry or Artillery, and confining his calculations to what he regarded as the strength of an Army—the Infantry alone. We took occasion to observe that these strange omissions could not be allowed, but that, even on Lord Elcho's own principles of reckoning, the results at which he arrived would not be left uncontested. Mr. Harcourt's Return now presents what we must needs presume to be a conclusive reply, and the inference is that Lord Elcho was wrong at every point. Here are the figures as returned by the War Office:—In the year 1853 the Regular Forces maintained for Home Service comprised Cavalry, 7,666; Artillery 8,710; Engineers, 1,039; Infantry 53,651. For the present year the returns are Cavalry, 13,051; Artillery, 19,205; Engineers, 3,646; Infantry, 62,317. Thus it appears that in the last twenty years we have all but doubled our Cavalry, more than doubled our Artillery, trebled our Engineers, and added to our Infantry very nearly 10,000 men. It was manifestly unreasonable to exclude from such calculations as Lord Elcho presented to us the enormous increase of strength in those most important arms of the service; but, apart from that, the strength of the Infantry itself appears to have been materially increased also. Altogether, and taking the total numbers of the Regular Forces for the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 we had 71,066 troops at home for the defence of the Kingdom, while in 1873 we have 98,719. Be it remembered that these Returns take no account of Militia or Volunteers. They are confined, as the statement sets forth, to the "Regular Forces" alone, and, unless their accuracy can be impeached, there must be an end to the assumptions advanced by Lord Elcho.

But, now, what shall we say to the opposite proposition as maintained by Mr. Vernon Harcourt? Was he right or wrong in asserting that we were now, in time of peace, keeping on foot as many troops as sufficed for the security of the country in its greatest wars? As far as mere comparative figures are concerned, we must say he was right. The columns before us show that we never since the year 1810—the very culmination of the Revolutionary struggle—have we maintained in these islands such an Army as we maintain now. In that year we had 112,518 Regular Troops at home; last year we had 101,145, and now, as just stated, we have 98,719. In fact, five times only in the last 73 years have the Regular Forces maintained for service in the United Kingdom been so numerous as they are at this moment. In the year 1804 they amounted to 101,590; in 1805 to 106,331; in 1807 to 108,932; in 1808 to 133,265, and in 1810 to 112,518. The smallest force on record is for the year 1831, when the account gives only 43,915 men of all arms. In 1847, the year of the Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne, a distinct jump is perceptible; the impulse was quickened by the Revolution of the year following, and in 1849 we had a total of 79,027 troops on foot, or nearly double the figures of 1831. In 1860, after the French invasion of Italy, the numbers rose to 89,597, and in the year following to 94,887, but from that time a decline set in, and continued until the new system of concentrating our forces at home again swelled the Returns. Finally, the last panic—that created by the German War of 1870—brought about the present state of things. In 1871 the figures were 94,402—to be raised, as we have already said, to 101,145 and 98,719 for 1872 and 1873.

It is clear, therefore, beyond all dispute that Mr. Harcourt's proposition, taken barely, is proved. The evidence he called for has so far established his case, and he may safely repeat in his first Vacation speech that we are now maintaining for Home Service a larger Army than was thought sufficient in most years of the Great Wars. But an advocate so able will not need to be reminded that the hardest part of his proof has yet to come. The true question for politicians is, not whether we are keeping on foot a larger force than in former times, but whether the force actually kept on foot is larger than the present times require. No doubt Mr. Harcourt is entitled to the benefit of the presumptions arising from the figures before us. It is competent for him to argue that our risks cannot be greater now than during the heat of the Peninsular War or the days preceding Waterloo, and that looking back to the last half-century with all its vicissitudes, there can be no reason for holding that these are times of exceptional peril. But, though this would be fair argument, it would not be conclusive reasoning. The conditions of modern warfare, as they have been presented to us in unmistakable shape, teach us the necessity of larger and more complete preparations than were required in former days. If such an event as invasion is to be anticipated at all, we must be ready at a very short notice with a force not less than that we now maintain. Mr. Harcourt's own argument, indeed, is that such a force would be even too small in case a landing on our shores could ever be effected by such an Army as would be collected for the expedition. If the invaders did come, they would come with 200,000 men at the least; but our true defence, Mr. Harcourt thinks, is in our Fleet, on which we ought to rely for protection against any attack. We might observe that, in the days when our Home Army was greater than it is now, our Fleet, relatively speaking, was greater still. In 1808, the year of our greatest strength, our command of the seas was undisputed; so that our ancestors, at any rate, did not confine their precautions to naval armaments alone. The fact is we have seen with our own eyes wars and victories much more stupendous than those of sixty years since, and we have resolved to provide against a time of trial. Our military establishments are maintained on their present scale in order that we may have no more panics, and we think Mr. Harcourt's Return, while it proves his immediate proposition, will at the same time convey only a satisfactory assurance to the public mind.

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